

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor protein comprising at least one GABA<sub>B</sub>R1a subunit and at least one GABA<sub>B</sub>R2 subunit, characterized in that said GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor has one high affinity agonist binding site and one low affinity agonist binding site.  
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2. The GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor protein according to claim 1 wherein the GABA<sub>B</sub>R1a subunit is encoded by the oligonucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID No.1 and the GABA<sub>B</sub>R2 subunit is encoded by the oligonucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID N0.3.  
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3. The GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor protein according to claims 1 or 2 wherein said receptor protein is expressed by the hGABA<sub>B</sub>R1a/GABA<sub>B</sub>R2 CHO cell line deposited at the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM) as CHO-K1 h-GABA-b R1a/R2 clone 20 on August 22, 2003 with the accession number LMBP 6046CB.  
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4. Use of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor protein according to any one of claims 1 to 3 in a method to identify GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonists or antagonists.  
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5. The hGABA<sub>B</sub>R1a/GABA<sub>B</sub>R2 CHO cell line deposited at the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM) as CHO-K1 h-GABA-b R1a/R2 clone on August 22, 2003 with the accession number LMBP 6046CB.  
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6. A method to identify whether a test compound binds to a GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor protein according to any one of claims 1 to 3, and is thus a potential agonist or antagonist of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, said method comprising:
  - a) contacting cells expressing a functional GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, with the test compound in the presence and absence of a compound known to bind to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, and  
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b) determine the binding of the test compound to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor using the compound known to bind to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor as a reference.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the compound known to bind to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor is detectably labeled, and wherein said label is used to determine the binding of the test compound to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.

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8. A method according to claim 7 wherein the compound known to bind to the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor is selected from the group consisting of <sup>3</sup>H-GABA, <sup>3</sup>H-baclofen, <sup>3</sup>H-3-APPA, <sup>3</sup>H-CGP542626 and <sup>3</sup>H-SCH50911.

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9. A method to identify GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonists said method comprising,

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a) exposing cells expressing a functional GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, to a labeled agonist of GABA<sub>B</sub> in the presence and absence of the test compound, and

b) determine the binding of the labeled agonist to said cells,

where if the amount of binding of the labeled agonist is less in the presence of the test compound, then the compound is a potential agonist of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.

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10. A method according to claim 10 wherein the labeled agonist is selected from the group consisting of <sup>3</sup>H-GABA, <sup>3</sup>H-baclofen and <sup>3</sup>H-3-APPA.

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11. A method to identify GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor antagonists said method comprising,

a) exposing cells expressing a functional GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, wherein such cells do not normally express the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, to a labeled antagonist of GABA<sub>B</sub> in the presence and absence of the test compound, and

b) determine the binding of the labeled antagonist to said cells,

where if the amount of binding of the labeled antagonist is less in the presence of the test compound, then the compound is a potential antagonist of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.

5 12. A method according to claim 10 wherein the labeled antagonist is selected from the group consisting of <sup>3</sup>H-CGP542626 and <sup>3</sup>H-SCH50911.

10 13. A method for identifying a compound as a GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonist, said method comprising:  
a) administering the compound to a cellular composition of the cells according to claim 5, in the presence of a detectably labeled GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonist; and  
b) determine the binding of the labeled agonist to said cellular composition, where if the amount of binding of the labeled agonist is less in the presence of the test compound, then the compound is a potential agonist of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.

15 14. A method according to claim 13 wherein the cellular composition consists of a membrane fraction of the cells according to claim 5.

20 15. A method according to claims 13 or 14 wherein the labelled agonist is selected from the group consisting of <sup>3</sup>H-GABA, <sup>3</sup>H-baclofen and <sup>3</sup>H-3-APPA.

25 16. A method for identifying a compound as a GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor antagonist, said method comprising:  
a) administering the compound to a cellular composition of the cells according to claim 5, in the presence of a detectably labeled GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor antagonist; and  
b) determine the binding of the labeled antagonist to said cellular composition,

where if the amount of binding of the labeled antagonist is less in the presence of the test compound, then the compound is a potential antagonist of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor.

5 17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the cellular composition consists of a membrane fraction of the cells according to claim 5.

18. A method according to claims 16 or 17 wherein the labeled antagonist is selected from the group consisting of <sup>3</sup>H-CGP542626 and <sup>3</sup>H-SCH50911.

10 19. A method for identifying compounds that have the capability to modulate GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity, said method comprising;  
a) contacting cells expressing a functional GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, wherein said cells do not normally express a functional GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, with at least one reference compound, under conditions permitting the activation of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor;  
b) contacting the cells of step a) with a test compound, under conditions permitting the activation of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor, and  
c) determine whether said test compound modulates the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity compared to the reference compound.

20 20. A method according to claim 19 wherein the capability of the test compound to modulate the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity is determined using one or more of the functional responses selected from the group consisting of changes in potassium currents, changes in calcium concentration, changes in cAMP and changes in GTP $\gamma$ S binding

25 21. A method for identifying compounds that have the capability to modulate GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity, said method comprising;  
a) contacting a membrane fraction of the cells according to claim 5, with the compound to be tested in the presence of radiolabeled GTP $\gamma$ S, under conditions permitting the activation of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor; and  
b) determine GTP $\gamma$ S binding to the membrane fraction,  
where an increase in GTP $\gamma$ S binding in the presence of the compound is an indicaton that the compound activates the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity.

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22. A method for identifying compounds that have the capability to modulate GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity, said method comprising;

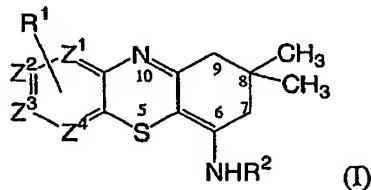
5 a) contacting a membrane fraction of the cells according to claim 5, with the compound to be tested in the presence of radiolabeld GTP $\gamma$ S, under conditions permitting the activation of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor; and

b) determine GTP $\gamma$ S binding to the membrane fraction, where an decrease in GTP $\gamma$ S binding in the presence of the compound is an indicaton that the compound inactivates the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activity.

10 23. A method according to claims 21 or 22 wherein the conditions permitting the activation of the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor comprise the presence of a GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonist.

15 24. A method according to claim 23 wherein the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonist is selected from the group consisting of GABA, baclofen and 3-APPA.

25. Use of a compounds of formula (I)



20 the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein;

=Z<sup>1</sup>-Z<sup>2</sup>=Z<sup>3</sup>-Z<sup>4</sup>= represents a divalent radical selected from the group consisting of

=N-CH=CH-N= (a), =N-CH=N-CH= (b), =CH-N=CH-N= (c)

=CH-CH=CH-CH= (d), =N-CH=CH-CH= (e), =CH-N=CH-CH= (f),

=CH-CH=N-CH= (g) and =CH-CH=CH-N= (h);

R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, halo, hydroxyl, cyano, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, amino or mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)amino;

R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or hydroxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl-, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an indication such as stiff man syndrome, gastroesophageal reflux, neuropathic pain, incontinence and treatment of cough and cocaine addiction.

26. Use of a compound of formula (I) in the manufacture of a medicament to reduce transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxations (TLESR).
27. A compound of formula (I) wherein  $=Z^1-Z^2=Z^3-Z^4=$  represents (a), (b) or (d),  
5 more preferably those compounds of formula (I) wherein  $=Z^1-Z^2=Z^3-Z^4=$  represents (d).
28. A compound according to claim 27 for use as a medicine.
- 10 29. Use of a compound according to claim 27 in the manufacture of a medicament to reduce transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxations (TLESR).